



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

I cannot think that the list would stop here if I had had time to hunt farther. At several spots in the ravine one could count eight species within reach of his hand.

I could not help noticing that the *Phegopteris polypodioides* and the *P. hexagonoptera* approached each other in form much more nearly than I had been accustomed to see in Western N. Y.; and I was almost in doubt whether both forms in the Catskills are not the same species. As seen in Western N. Y., there seems to be a wide difference between them: not only in form and size, but in the several amounts of potash contained in the ashes of the two respectively. The *P. hexagonoptera* (as in a previous note of mine in the BULLETIN) seems to burn without leaving any other residue than a white globe of carbonate of potash. Still, the matter needs further observation and experiment.

I also found, under Haines' Falls, one specimen of *Microstylis monophyllos*, in fruit.

ISAAC H. HALL.

36 Pine Street, N. Y., Sept. 2.

§113. **Vandalism.**—Last season a lady discovered in Hunter township, Greene Co., N. Y., the only locality known in the State of the beautiful climbing fern, *Lygodium palmatum*. The news got abroad and we are told that the plant is now completely extirpated. The true lover of the vegetable world is not guilty of such thoughtlessness, and often refrains from gathering a rare specimen, or at least the root of a perennial, from a nice sense of what appears a loving mercy to the plant, but is in reality a refined humanity. He himself may expect never to revisit the spot, but he thinks that some other eye may be delighted as his has been. We have friends who are very sensitive on this point. It would be well to avoid communicating the knowledge of rare localities to the undiscerning, or to open their eyes to the wickedness of destroying the helpless strangers. Connecticut has a law protecting the climbing Fern.

§114. **Desmodium and Lespedeza.**—I was much interested by the notice in the April number of the Bulletin, § 89, of *Desmodium humifusum*, Beck. Twelve years ago I found it in circumstances entirely favorable to its being a hybrid of *D. rotundifolium* and *D. rigidum*, or *D. Dillenii*. All three, if I mistake not, growing abundantly with it. Two plants in separate localities were all I could find, and though I have repeatedly searched for it since, it has never been found again. It seems to me also very plain that *Lespedeza Stuevei* is also a hybrid between *L. violacea* and *L. hirta*. Its appearance and situation, growing with both of the above as I have observed it both in Providence, R. I., and Plymouth, Mass., carry strong conviction to my mind

J. W. CONGDON.

§115. **New Fungi**, by W. R. GERARD.—No. IV.

Stilbum aurifilum. (*n. sp.*)—Stems slender, thickened at base and apex, composed of smooth, orange-yellow fibres. Head globose, white, persistent after the plant is dried.

Springing in dense numbers from a web-like mycelium running over the pores of *Daedalea unicolor*. Stems about one-twentieth of an inch high.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. and Sept.